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BOOK DEPARTMENT

NOTES

Allen, Horace N. *Things Korean.* Pp. 256. Price, \$1.25. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company, 1909.

Twenty-two years' experience in Korea as a medical missionary, and consular and diplomatic representative, especially qualify Dr. Allen to interpret Korean customs and politics. This little volume is arranged in the form of a series of sketches on different phases of Korean life. Interesting episodes of the period when Korea was being opened to western influence occupy most of the pages. Dr. Allen is a sympathetic interpreter and finds much to praise where the average traveler has found only incompetence and corruption. The latter portion of the book gives some wholesome advice to newly arrived missionaries, outlines the difficulties under which foreigners labor in Korea, and presents a brief sketch of the extinction of Korean sovereignty. There is a veiled criticism of the inaction of the United States during the period when Japan was completing her control. The book is attractive not only because of its contents, but also because of the pleasing style which at times recalls Lafcadio Hearn.

Andujar, Manuel. *Spain of To-day from Within.* Pp. 220. Price, \$1.25. New York: F. H. Revell Company, 1909.

Travel and religion divide the pages of this easily read volume. The author was born in Spain in the Catholic Church but was later converted and joined the Methodist branch of Protestantism. About one-fourth of the book is taken up with the story of the change of belief. Past training and temperament explain many highly prejudiced statements made throughout the book, for no opportunity to have a fling at the mother church is lost. The last three-fourths of the book tell of a journey through the Spanish peninsula, in which interesting descriptions of men, events and places are presented. The title leads one to expect an interpretation of one of the most interesting countries of Europe by one who has long lived within it and feels the pulse of the national life, but there proves to be little material of this sort at the author's command.

Anson, William R. *The Law and Custom of the Constitution.* Vol. II. Pp. xv, 283 and xxiv, 347. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

In the two parts which constitute Volume II of Mr. Anson's monumental work on "The Law and Custom of the Constitution," he devotes himself

exclusively to the development of the power of the crown. No existing work gives so clear an idea of the present position of the executive in the English political system. The author traces, step by step, the development of the prerogatives of the crown and of its powers.

Probably the most illuminating chapter in the book is the one dealing with the crown and the courts. The study of this chapter enables the student to see clearly how the liberty of the citizen was acquired through the minor judiciary. The courts of inferior jurisdiction were the first to emancipate themselves from executive control. The legal fictions resorted to in accomplishing this purpose furnish one of the most fascinating chapters in English history, and illustrate the real genius of the English people for self-government. Another portion of the work which throws a flood of light on the operation of the British system is Chapters II and III. In his treatment of the historical development of the Privy Council, the Ministry and the Cabinet, the wide gap between legal form and constitutional practice, so characteristic of the English system, is clearly brought out.

This work is so full of material that it is impossible to summarize the contents of these two volumes. It is sufficient praise to say that they are indispensable to the student of English political institutions, and of hardly less value to students of American political development.

Bainbridge, William S. *Life's Day*. Pp. 308. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company, 1909.

It has become a very necessary part of medical effort and teaching to popularize for the layman the principles of hygienic living and more widely and speedily to disseminate among those who have little time for deep study, the sensible, ordinary knowledge requisite to a good physical and mental condition. In this volume of "guide posts and danger signals to health" is found a most comprehensive and instructive compilation of suggestions, covering the various periods of human lifetime from birth to death, prefaced by a concise, elementary discussion of the influences of heredity and environment. The critical periods, those of childhood and adolescence, are treated with unusual care. The characteristic note is one of moderation in all things, whether it be diet, exercise or parental guidance.

Barnett, Canon, and Mrs. S. A. *Towards Social Reform*. Pp. 352. Price, \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1909.

It is a rich experience that Canon and Mrs. Barnett have had in their lifetime of work and thought in East London, of which period a full quarter century has been spent in Toynbee Hall. An earlier volume embodied some of the conclusions derived from that experience. The present one, in the same general style, is made up of a series of essays, many of them previously published elsewhere, dealing with social reformers, poverty, education, recreation and housing. The authors write as those who, guided by an ideal, yet realize the painful slowness of progress toward it. The book necessarily deals with things from the English point of view, but its problems are universal, and the reflections of these lifelong students have their interest for

all thinking men. The point of view is sanely and progressively conservative, as befits those who have long dealt at first hand with the difficult task of social reform.

Becu, Carlos A. *La Neutralidad*. Buenos Aires: Arnold, Moen & Hermano.

In a monograph on neutrality, Dr. Becu has made a very important contribution to the subject. The author has given special attention to the practice of the American nations, and in this respect his book presents material which is not to be found in any other publication. It is to be hoped that at some time or other this work will be translated for the use of American students.

Beveridge, W. H. *Unemployment—A Problem of Industry*. Pp. xvi, 317. Price, \$2.40. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1909.
Reserved for later notice.

Blandin, Mrs. I. M. *History of Higher Education of Women in the South Prior to 1860*. Pp. 327. Price, \$3.00. Washington: Neale Publishing Company, 1909.

Mrs. I. M. Blandin's "History of Higher Education of Women in the South" presents an accumulation of data concerning the southern schools that would probably be difficult to duplicate. Several hundred schools, in the various southern states, are described. Most of the descriptions are very minute, some of them practically amounting to a catalogue of the school, academy or institute, as the case may be, enumerating the branches of study taught there, the faculties of successive years, the graduates, and their respective degrees. The curricula described in most cases provide an education far different from higher education as we now conceive it, and come rather under the head of elementary education. The book disintegrates rather than integrates the data presented, and gives no definite conclusion concerning the result of this education. As a whole, it is rather a detailed history of the schools themselves, than of the resulting education.

Bordwell, Percy. *The Law of War Between Belligerents*. Pp. 374. Chicago: Callaghan & Co.
Reserved for later notice.

Bruce, H. A. *The Romance of American Expansion*. Pp. xiii, 246. Price, \$1.75. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co., 1909.

This book is the appearance in book form of an engaging series of articles which were originally published in the *Outlook*. The style in which they are written shows that the author has tried to popularize certain typical events of American foreign policy—the romance is always in the foreground. The chapters are devoted to the work done by eight men prominent in the growth of our country—Boone, Jefferson, Jackson, Houston, Benton, Fremont, Seward and McKinley. The author's enthusiasm in his description of these men leaves him in little less than hero worship. But it would be unfair to judge the work strictly from the standpoint of the historian—

for it does not aim to be a history. The man who finds history dull will not have to discard this volume. The personal element is given such emphasis that events serve only as a setting. A brief chapter, on further reading, gives useful lists of books. The emphasis here also is placed upon volumes the first object of which is to entertain.

Burns, J. A. *The Catholic School System in the United States.* Pp. 415. Price, \$1.25. New York: Benziger Bros., 1908.

The author, who is president of the Holy Cross College, in Washington, D. C., traces in this volume the history of the school system down to about 1840, which he looks upon as the period of the establishment of the schools. Treatment of their subsequent history is reserved for another volume.

The book abounds in condensed statements of the educational development in the various communities and states of the country. Thus a great number of facts are presented which will be of value to students. Unfortunately, however, there is comparatively little evidence of critical use of the material presented. The account is purely descriptive. However, as a summary of the facts in the history of the educational policies of the Church, the volume deserves notice.

Burstall, Sara A. *Impressions of American Education in 1908.* Pp. xii, 329. Price, \$1.25. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1909.

As mistress of the Manchester (Eng.) High School for Girls, and as writer and university lecturer on education, the author of this appreciative but discriminating study of our educational system is splendidly qualified to express opinions that shall command the attention of American educators and the public generally. Her survey runs the gamut from primary school to university. But her chief interest lies in the high school, and particularly in the teaching of history and in the newer departures in the way of domestic science and of commercial and industrial training for girls.

In a general contrast of American with English education, our points of superiority are stated as the following: (1) the general interest and belief in education *for the many*, not for the privileged few; (2) the "extraordinary excellence" of our school buildings and apparatus; (3) the comparative absence of "sanction and stimulus," in the way of either punishments or rewards,—possible because of the self-restraint and ambition of the average pupil; (4) the self-reliance of our pupils in preparing their lessons without the constant oversight of the teacher; (5) the care taken not to differentiate one child from another too early by specialization of studies, thereby hindering the development of individual tastes and capacities later; (6) the "unity of education and of the teaching profession"; (7) the confidence felt by educators that their profession is one held in high esteem.

Points of English superiority noted are: (1) the non-secularization of the English public school; (2) the greater "freedom and variety" of the English system, without the American "despotism of the official"; (3) the fuller opportunities open to English women on the administrative side, as principals and as members of school boards of directors.

Calvert, A. F. *Madrid*. Pp. 469. Price, \$1.60. New York: John Lane Company, 1909.

Mr. Calvert's series of volumes describing the cities of Spain bids fair to give a detailed description of the country such as has been presented for few if any of the other countries of Europe. The description of the city of Madrid occupies about half of this volume. Court life and society are sketched with intimacy, then follow discussions of the art of the Capital, Spanish literature and the drama, the churches and the public buildings; side excursions are taken to the Escorial and Alcalá de Henares. Rather disproportionate attention is given to the national sport—bull fighting, which monopolizes almost a fifth of the text.

The latter half of the book, as in the others of the series, is taken up with an exhaustive and excellent collection of pictures. The streets, daily life, pastimes, religion and architecture of the capital pass successively in review. A large number of reproductions of the treasures of the Prado gives the volume especial value to those interested in art. The type work is excellent and though the style of the text is popular and at times diffuse, the prospective tourist to Madrid will find the book of great value.

Chamberlain, Arthur H. *Standards in Education*. Pp. 265. Price, \$1.00. New York: American Book Company, 1908.

This book deals primarily with elementary education; with its Theses, Topics for Study and Bibliography. It is admirably suited to class work in normal schools. Throughout there is a regard for social conditions and social needs. European experience is freely drawn upon by way of illustration and suggestion. It is a hopeful sign that this sort of book is available to take the place of the earlier vague and impracticable studies of education. It is to be regretted that the book is published without an index.

Channing, Edward and Lansing. *The Story of the Great Lakes*. Pp. viii, 398. Price, \$1.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1909.

Chapin, R. C. *The Standard of Living Among Workingmen's Families in New York City*. Pp. xv, 372. Price, \$2.00. New York: Charities Publication Committee, 1909.

This book is a refinement of the figures originally presented in the report of the special committee, appointed by the New York State Conference of Charities and Corrections, to investigate the standard of living. The same schedules are worked over in infinite, painful detail, and the results presented in two hundred pages of printed matter, charts and statistical tables. The whole report is based on about four hundred schedules, and while these four hundred schedules furnish a very good basis for a modest summary such as that presented by the Committee of the State Conference, it is wholly inadequate as a basis for the author's broad statements and conclusions. For example, on page 128, a table is given to show under-feeding in various occupations. The number of underfed families in one group is eight and these eight families constitute 30.7 per cent of the total under consideration, which was twenty-six. Unquestionably, figures so small cannot form a

scientific basis for percentages. They are too minute to justify percentage generalizations.

Had the four hundred schedules been collected by the same person in the same spirit, with the same point of view, there would have been more reason for the publication of a book based upon them, but collected as they were in part by volunteers, in part by trade unionists, and in part by paid agents, they do not represent a consensus of thought nor a unified idea, and the series of generalizations, deductions, percentages and conclusions which the author draws are unwarranted in view of the smallness of his source material and the diversity of its origin, although the technique of the work is splendidly scientific, the tables well organized and the charts graphic in their presentation of the facts: The conclusions which appear in the last six pages of the main work present no thought in addition to that of the original report of the Committee on the Standard of Living.

Cleveland, F. A., and Powell, F. W. *Railroad Promotion and Capitalization in the United States.* Pp. xiv, 368. Price, \$2.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1909.

Reserved for later notice.

Cooley, Charles H. *Social Organization.* Pp. xvii, 426. Price, \$1.50. New York: Scribner's Sons, 1909.

Reserved for later notice.

Crawford, William H. *The Church and the Slum.* Pp. 146. Price, \$0.75. New York: Eaton & Mains, 1908.

A representative group of English Wesleyan mission halls and the work which they engage to accomplish are described in this little volume. One illustration is added from Edinburgh, Scotland. The activities of the missions are manifold and are a considerable departure from the method of the old mission. Success in evangelizing men has depended in part upon the initial use of various expedients for attracting them and discreet ministrations to bodily comfort. In at least some of these missions long-sighted methods along the lines of social service are in vogue; work tests are applied to lodgers and employment secured for the deserving. The book is very informal, the contents having originally appeared as a series of letters. The style perhaps is not so pleasing as is desirable, but the book is suggestive for American mission workers.

Daish, John B. *Procedure in Interstate Commerce Cases.* Pp. xiv, 494. Price, \$5.25. Washington: W. H. Lowdermilk & Co., 1909.

Reserved for later notice.

Davidson, John, and Gray, A. *Scottish Staple at Veere.* Pp. 453. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 1909.

Reserved for later notice.

Dawson, William H. *The German Workman.* Pp. xii, 304. Price, 6s. London: P. S. King & Son.

This little book on "The German Workman," which the author styles a

study in national efficiency, gives the best account existing in English of the manifold social activities of imperial, state and municipal government that have made over the life of the working classes of the fatherland during the last quarter century. The problem of unemployment has given rise to various kinds of labor registries and employment bureaus, to out-of-work municipal insurance, to systems of relief for wandering workers, to labor colonies and to extensive relief works. The ever-pressing housing problem has been boldly attacked by municipal buildings and shelters for the homeless combined with municipal activity in renting houses. Sickness is combatted with all the resources of the cities, backed by the state insurance funds, while the school doctor does much to prevent disease, and the convalescent home makes unnecessary a too early return to work. Municipal pawnshops and information bureaus, the workmen's secretariat, workmen's insurance, and poor relief—such are a few more of the bewildering array of activities carried on by the German government in behalf of its working people. Whatever the reader's judgment of paternalism, many of the results must command admiration, and Mr. Dawson's book presents them with admirable clearness and conciseness.

Dealey, James Q. *The Development of the State.* Pp. 343. Price, \$1.50. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co., 1909.

Reserved for later notice.

Denison, G. T. *The Struggle for Imperial Unity.* Pp. x, 422. Price, \$2.25. New York: Macmillan Company, 1909.

Imperialism is the keynote of this record of the movement to keep the colonies, and Canada especially, in close union with Great Britain. The author is extreme in his enthusiasm. Indeed so sensitive is he to any suggestion that Canada should be joined to the United States that he considers the commercial union movement to have been a conspiracy of treasonable nature supported by contributions from Andrew Carnegie, Charles A. Dana and other prominent men in the United States operating with the disloyal in Canada itself. Mr. Goldwin Smith is regarded as the arch traitor. After a long friendship the author broke with him, declaring that he never would speak to him again and that he would answer such a man only with the sword. This indicates the general tone of the book.

Mr. Denison, who has had a wide experience in the Imperial Federation Movement, presents an interesting description of the inception and growth of the movement, the beginning of which he credits to the loyalists of the American Revolution. The United States is branded as "unscrupulous" in the methods adopted to bring about a closer relation of the English peoples of North America, but it is asserted that the annexation movement is now so thoroughly discredited that it is no longer a subject for serious consideration. The personal animosities which appear throughout the work mar a story otherwise well told.

Devine, Edward T. *Misery and Its Causes.* Pp. 274. Price, \$1.25. New York: Macmillan Company, 1909.

Reserved for later notice.

Dewe, J. A. *History of Economics.* Pp. 334. Price, \$1.50. New York: Benzinger Bros., 1908.

Dodd, Walter Fairleigh. *Modern Constitutions.* 2 Vols. Pp. xxxvii, 685. Price, \$5.42. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1909.

The University of Chicago Press has done a real service in placing at the disposal of students of political science careful translations of the constitutions of the more important countries of Europe and America. The great difficulty with which American students heretofore have had to contend has been the fact that the compilations of constitutions could not be depended upon for strict accuracy, and in most cases, therefore, it was necessary to refer to the originals. This will no longer be necessary.

It is to be hoped that at some future time Mr. Dodd will supplement these two important volumes with translations of the constitutions of the states of Peru, Venezuela, Paraguay, Uruguay and Bolivia. Such a third volume would be gratefully received by teachers and students. In the meantime they have been placed under deep obligations to Mr. Dodd for the painstaking care with which he has accomplished a very difficult task.

Evans, Lawrence B. *Writings of George Washington.* Pp. xxxiv, 567. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1908.

Writings of great men bring the student into close touch with the personalities and times he is studying. This volume is the first of a series on the writings of American statesmen. Its purpose is to present in convenient form the most important documents written by each of the statesmen whose writings are treated.

There are already two editions of the writings of Washington, neither of which the present editor believes is definitive. Objection is raised to that of Jared Sparks that too great editorial liberties were taken with the original letters. He omitted passages of which he did not approve without stating that the document thus presented was incomplete. The other edition, under the editorship of Worthington C. Ford, presents the letters exactly as they left the hand of Washington, but on account of its size is not available to as large a public as is desirable. These reasons justify the appearance of the present volume. The most important of the documents chosen may be divided into three classes, first, documents which are important state papers, such as the Farewell Address; second, accounts of important events in which the writer was a leading participant, such as the description of the capture of Boston; third, papers setting forth his opinions on various public questions, such as the settlement of the West. The texts of the documents of this volume, with a few exceptions, are taken from Ford's edition. Both Ford and Sparks are drawn upon for a considerable number of notes; others are added by the editor.

Ferrero, G. *Characters and Events of Roman History.* Vol. V. Pp. 275. Price, \$2.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1909.

Reserved for later notice.

Fillebrown, C. B. *The A B C of Taxation.* Pp. 229. Price, \$1.20. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1909.

Reserved for later notice.

Finley, John H., and Sanderson, John F. *The American Executive and Executive Methods.* Pp. 352. Price, \$1.25. New York: Century Company, 1908.

Reserved for later notice.

Foltz, E. B. K. *The Federal Civil Service as a Career.* Pp. vii, 325. Price, \$1.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1909.

Various phases of the civil service rules have been discussed at length, but this is the first manual which attempts to show in a general way the advantages and disadvantages of government employment, methods of entering the service and the limitations of the service as a career. The opening chapters give a general sketch of the government's business methods. Then follows a discussion of the merit system with a rather detailed consideration of the examinations, salaries and the chance for advancement. The author is enthusiastic over the opportunity offered to the young man by the public service for getting an education in one of the universities of the capital, while at the same time supporting himself. The service, as at present organized, hardly offers opportunities which will permanently attract the ablest young men. If the higher offices outside the so-called civil service proper are desired, a political career must be entered. If the interests of the candidate are chiefly scientific rather than for a money return, there are many branches which give promise of substantial honors. From the standpoint of money, the service certainly does not pay, but in opportunity to give worthy service to mankind, the author believes the federal civil service is exceptional. The book is written in a popular style, while at the same time it brings together a mass of information useful for any one contemplating entering the service of the government.

Fry, William H. *New Hampshire as a Royal Province.* Pp. 527. Price, \$3.00. New York: Columbia University Press, 1908.

Graves, Frank P. *A History of Education Before the Middle Ages.* Pp. xiv, 304. Price, \$1.10. New York: Macmillan Company, 1909.

The author, who is Professor of the History and Philosophy of Education in the Ohio State University, attempts a very ambitious program. In the three hundred pages of this volume he seeks to summarize the civilization as well as the educational policies of savages, Egypt, Babylon, Phœnicia, China, India, Persia, the Jews, the Greeks, the Romans, and the early Christians. Nor is the author content with the wide field covered in the title of his work. He tries to bring the history of the educational policies of China, for instance, down to the present time.

The volume has the merit of stating succinctly the achievements of the various nations. The field is too big, however, for one man to cover satisfactorily in one volume.

Hart, Albert Bushnell. *Actual Government as Applied Under American Conditions.* Third edition. Pp. xxi, 599. Price, \$2.25. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1908.

This book was reviewed and criticised in *THE ANNALS* upon its first appearance in 1904. The first edition contained a large number of errors of fact, which impaired to some extent its usefulness as a text-book. In the two revisions which it has since undergone, many errors have been eliminated and new bibliographical material added. A careful reading, however, shows that it is still by no means free from errors; but they are not important. As was said in the review of the first edition, Professor Hart's book is a unique and interesting work. All in all, it is the best college text-book yet published dealing with the general American system of government—national, state and local. It represents a new departure in text-book writing, treating as it does the political system of the United States as a whole, emphasizing the actual workings of government and providing the student with a large body of bibliographical material, both original and secondary.

Hepburn, A. B. *Artificial Waterways and Commercial Development.* Pp. 115. Price, \$1.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1909.

The greater part of this volume deals with the development and life of the Erie Canal. Its title is misleading, as there are but three brief chapters on matters aside from the canals of New York. One of these makes brief mention of the canals of China, India, Continental Europe and the United States as a whole. Another discusses the Panama Canal, and the last contains a very general discussion of the relation between the waterways question and the conservation of resources. The minor chapters do not add to the author's main theme, namely, the need for improved inland canals. There is little similarity between the Suez, Panama or Sault Ste. Marie, which connects large bodies of water, and a canal such as the Erie.

In discussing the Erie Canal, however, much interesting historical data is presented in a readable form. Its early effect upon New York City, upon the trunk-line railways and upon western commerce is emphasized, and the relative decline of New York City is cited as evidence why the inland canals should be enlarged. While many deny any actual decline in the commercial position of New York, they may agree with the author that waterways should be improved, and that their function is "to supplement and complement, and not to rival the railways."

Higginson, Ella. *Alaska: The Great Country.* Pp. 537. Price, \$2.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1908.

The nature of this book is perhaps indicated best by the facts that it has no table of contents and the chapters have no individual headings. The ordinary reader is so much accustomed to having definite topics put before him that the absence of these creates a feeling of hopeless bewilderment.

The book is an entertaining, rambling account of Alaska, related largely from personal observation. It gives many intimate touches of Alaskan life and conditions which can be gained only at first hand, and suggests the delights of summer journeys to this northern country. Numerous illustrations of high quality aid in presenting the attractive side of Alaskan scenery.

Hillquit, Morris. *Socialism in Theory and Practice.* Pp. ix, 361. Price, \$1.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1909.

If anyone writes authoritatively on American socialism it is Morris Hillquit. As student, writer, propagandist and political leader, he has stood for years in the forefront of that movement. The author studies socialism in all its phases. In Part I, on the socialist philosophy, he contrasts socialism with individualism as a system of social organization, and discusses the relation of socialism to present and future ethics, politics and the state. Despite a commendable effort to clothe his ideal with flesh and blood, he is necessarily vague as to the future, but he does at any rate correct misconceptions of the aims of his party. If anyone hopes for much softening of Marxian dogmas from Mr. Hillquit, however, he will be disappointed. The labor theory of value, subsistence wages, absolute and irreconcilable class struggles—all the old revolutionary bravery appears unmodified. This is as though the orthodox economist should offer Ricardo's formulas as a satisfactory explanation of present economic life. Economic students to-day have got beyond Ricardo and Marx.

The second part of the book deals with socialism and reform. The author discusses summarily the principal modern reforms, most of which he welcomes because, as he thinks, they strengthen the workers in the class struggle, though he contemptuously dismisses them as insufficient except as they lead to radical change in the industrial basis of society. This socialist theory of reform has become familiar to all students during recent years. While such a lofty attitude may at times be irritating to the humble social reformer, doubtless he will not refuse the help of the socialist in achieving his ends. The book is a good one, and shows clearly both the strength and the weakness of American socialism.

Holdsworth, W. S. *A History of English Law.* Three vols. Pp. 1564. Price, \$12.00. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1908.

Reserved for later notice.

Holland, T. E. *The Laws of War on Land.* Pp. 149. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1908.

Laws of war have been set for their own armies by several of the important countries. Mr. Holland in this short compilation aims to codify such usages as have by general acceptance become recognized as binding on civilized nations in time of war. Even now after the declaration of the Hague Conference of 1907 it must be admitted that there are many important points upon which no declaration has as yet been made.

The Hague declarations are made the groundwork about which the discussions of less generally accepted practices are grouped. There are valuable cross-references to the chief authorities. The latter half of the book contains a republication of the more important national instructions as to the laws of war on land, the text of the Hague declarations and an historical review of the chief diplomatic notes relating to the laws of war. Due credit is given to the United States for the forward step taken in issuing, in 1861, its instructions for the government of armies in the field.

International Tax Association: Addresses and Proceedings of—State and Local Taxation. Pp. 636. Columbus, O.: International Tax Association, 1909.

One of the most interesting movements of the day and one with enormous possibilities for the speedy solution of taxation problems is the movement which has crystallized in the formation of the International Tax Association. This body of thoughtful, public men from both Canada and the United States representing not only the tax-paying group but also state officials and teachers of the theory as well, are earnestly endeavoring to bring order from the chaos of inequalities found in the present system of taxation, and to formulate some well-defined working basis upon which tax gatherer and taxpayer may mutually agree. The volume of addresses and proceedings of the second annual conference, held in Toronto last October, contains many contributions of real value, covering a wide range of subjects and submitted by individuals whose experience in these matters commands deserved respect.

Of special interest are the topics on the taxation of forest lands and mineral properties, coming at a time when the conservation of natural resources is engaging the increased attention of the public mind. Inheritance taxes, both as a means of income and for purposes of social regulation are thoughtfully analyzed, and it is significant, in view of the present agitation for a national inheritance tax, that the addresses on this subject emphasized most clearly the fact that such a form of revenue should be logically left to the states and provinces. The importance of equitable and precise assessments of city property was unanimously recognized, theory and practice being compared in order to show definite results of attempted reforms. Public service corporations and life insurance companies as objects for taxation were made the subjects of several careful investigations, the former bringing up various points of interest regarding franchise regulation and capitalization of public industries. A paper on the history of constitutional provisions relating to taxation affords a good comparative outline of the tendencies in the different financial systems, as regulated by the local constitutions. A valuable report on Canadian methods of taxing corporations contains a digested account of laws and practices in the Dominion, illustrating the present tendency towards complexity. The volume is admirable, both in suggestion and in detailed exposition of one of the present problems.

Jenks, J. W. *Principles of Politics.* Pp. xviii, 187. Price, \$1.50. New York: Columbia University Press, 1909.
Reserved for later notice.

Jones, L. A., and Bellot, H. H. L. *The Law of Children and Young Persons in Relation to Penal Offenses.* Pp. xxv, 383. London: Butterworth & Co., 1909.

In view of the great interest now manifested in the welfare of children in this country this digest of the penal law of England in so far as it concerns

children will be helpful. It aims to be useful to the lawyer as well as readable to the layman. The protection afforded the young against the cruelty or neglect of parents, the laws regulating their employment in industrial life, and their amusements in public places as well as the law dealing with the punishment of youthful offenders, their training and education, are here set forth.

To legislators or those interested in securing legislation for the protection of children this will be a most valuable reference book. Unfortunately, the wide differences in laws in the American states make a similar compilation practically impossible for this country.

Jordan, David Starr. *The Fate of Iciodorum.* Pp. 111. Price, 90 cents. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1909.

The allegorical interpretation of an economic problem is rare enough in this day and generation to call for comment. But when the allegory possesses not only the attributes of a prophecy which finds its own fulfillment but also a keen satire that reveals all weaknesses by its very humor, the subject itself takes on a new interest. As a treatise on the workings and incidence of the policy of protectionism, this little story of the French "Octroi" is thoroughly delightful, the fallacies of the adherents of this "ism" being cleverly exposed. To show the parallels occurring in American life, notes are appended as a means of translating certain recent events in the light of the allegory.

Kennedy, James B. *Beneficiary Features of American Trade Unions.* Pp. 128. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1908.

An excellently worked out intensive study of the benefit features of American trade unions is presented. The work describes systems of insurance against death and disability, sick, out-of-work and superannuation benefits, and the methods of administration of these various forms of relief. The author has made a valuable addition to the literature on the American trade union by presenting a detailed study of a phase of union activity, which has been over emphasized in Great Britain and neglected in the United States.

de Las Cases, P. *Le Chomage.* Pp. 191. Price, 2 francs. Paris: V. Lecoffre, 1909.

This interesting little volume on unemployment has been highly commended by the Academy of Social and Moral Sciences. It deals but slightly with the statistics of unemployment, though it is evidently based on wide study in the leading countries of Europe. It discusses briefly the causes of unemployment and proposed methods of doing away with it. The body of the work, however, is devoted to a careful study of all the various systems of unemployment insurance. This comparative view will be valuable to students of the question of mitigating the hardships of those out of work.

MacDonald, Duncan B. *The Religious Attitude and Life in Islam.* Pp. xiii, 317. Price, \$1.88. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1909.

To most of us the great world of Islam is hardly more than a name. The author makes us his debtors by this illuminating discussion of the inner

life of the adherents of a religion different from ours. He bases his discussion largely on the works of the historian, Ibu Khaldun, and the mystic Al-Ghazzali. The dogmatic, utilitarian character of the religion is emphasized. The reality of the next world, of the myriad spirits, good and bad, is made clear. Altogether the volume is an excellent work. The contents were given as the Haskell lectures on comparative religion at the University of Chicago in 1906. The author is Professor of Semitic Languages in Hartford Theological Seminary.

Maitland, F. W. *The Constitutional History of England*. Pp. xxviii, 547. Price, \$3.50. Cambridge: University Press, 1908.

Written before the time of his great contributions to English constitutional history, the author in this series of lectures lays no claim to original research. Reliance is placed upon Hallam, Stubbs, Dicey, Anson and similar classical text-books. The volume, therefore, lacks the evidence of mature scholarship that characterizes the author's special studies in mediæval law. Those who are just beginning the study of English constitutional history will welcome the book, however, because it puts in brief form and popular style the framework of the subject. It is an excellent introduction and one which is readable without being superficial.

The first chapters on the early period of English law make the most out of the scant materials at hand. They show the author's union of high speculative power with thorough command of the sources. Throughout the book there is a wealth of illustration from the life of the time and examples of the survival of early institutions in later law which give a good perspective of the general development. In the latter portion of the book, dealing with the public law of the period in which the lectures were written (1887-88), an opportunity is taken to review the field in the light of the facts already presented. The work lacks the polish which would doubtless have been given it if the author had lived to apply to its revision the results of his maturer scholarship. Nevertheless in its present form it furnishes the student an excellent picture of the trend of development in the English constitution.

McConnell, George M. *Presidential Campaigns from Washington to Roosevelt*. Pp. 245. Price, \$1.50. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co., 1908.

Presidential campaigns are complicated by so many issues that the author who undertakes to describe them in two hundred and fifty pages must necessarily touch upon only a few of the chief characteristics of each. The chapters of this book characterize each campaign by its most prominent feature. The style is rather that of the newspaper than of the more serious text, but the discussions are uniformly interesting and will doubtless bring the book on that account a popular acceptance which the more scholarly treatise would lack. The presentation of the period from Jefferson to Van Buren is the best portion of the work. The discussion of the newer campaigns necessarily leaves a rather indefinite impression, as the events are too fresh in our minds to have assumed their proper perspective. The last chapter discussing campaigns as intended and as conducted is one of the most valuable in the book.

Montgomery, H. B. *The Empire of the East*. Pp. 307. Price, \$2.50. Chicago: A. C. McClurg, 1909.

Reserved for later notice.

Münsterberg, Hugo. *Psychotherapy*. Pp. 401. Price, \$2.00. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co., 1909.

Noyes, Alexander D. *Forty Years of American Finance*. Pp. 418. Price, \$1.50. Boston: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1909.

Otis, William Bradley. *American Verse, 1625-1807, A History*. Pp. xiv, 303. Price, \$1.75. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co., 1909.

A decidedly novel method in the interpretation of American history is presented in this book of the seventeenth and eighteenth century verse. Without attempting an anthology, or biographical review, an arrangement has been made of the product of "the poetic mind," with due regard to subject matter and chronology in a way that accurately portrays the spirit of the time. The historical, religious, political and satirical contributions are each studied in order to discover the social conditions and sentiments of the particular period which brought them forth. Beginning with the landing of the Pilgrims and the settlement of New England, up through the various stages of colonization and the Revolution to the first decade of the nineteenth century, the activities and thoughts of the different races and sects, forming the nucleus of our nation, are vividly mirrored in the virile, somewhat crude, but none the less characteristic verse of the pioneer epoch. Somewhat to the reader's surprise, there is found throughout an essentially "American" note, an originality that represents an independence, a pride in a new world with new and freer conditions,—all disproving the popular idea that early American poetry was wholly imitative.

Reeder, Robert P. *Rate Regulation*. Pp. 44. New York: T. and J. W. Johnson Co., 1908.

As a rule it is not difficult to review a book, much less a monograph. Either its good points are so striking or its bad points stand out so prominently that even the casual reader is impressed with the quality and the extent of the author's effort. There are books, however, particularly those purporting to deal with legal subjects, that fail to yield up the secret of their being because their theme is too deeply buried in a mass of citations. Others of a similar character follow the beaten path of some great writer on jurisprudence, rearranging his outline and using his citations. This rarely is a compliment to the writer who has blazed the way and almost never results in more than passing notice of the plagiarist.

The monograph by Mr. Reeder strangely enough belongs to both classes. He shows a remarkable acquaintance with writers (to whom he accords credit) and a most unusual study of cases. If for no other reason the monograph ought to be remembered for its long list of cases. The preparation of such an extensive digest covering so few pages marks the extent of the author's service to the public.

The author is evidently opposed to the control of anything by commis-

sions. Court rulings force him to admit that the legislature may name rates and may even delegate this power to another body (p. 14). This admission is made with reluctance. The long introductory argument, covering about two-thirds of the monograph, could well have been omitted. Then the startling queries on the last page (44) would have reached the eyes of those quite outside of the student class. The author's purpose cannot be better shown than by quoting his closing paragraph. "Indeed, if the legislature may constitutionally grant a broad discretion to a railroad commission where must it stop? May not Congress delegate to a commission similar power over the tariff or over taxation in general? May not the state legislatures delegate to commissions similar power over the criminal laws? May not the power which is granted to seven men or five or three be granted to one man, and not upon one subject only, but upon every subject which now comes before the legislatures?"

Rivarola, Rodolfo. *Del Regimen Federativo al Unitario*. Buenos Aires: Jacob Peuser, 1908.

This volume, by the dean of the law school of the National University of La Plata, has aroused widespread attention owing to the fact that the main thesis of Dr. Rivarola's book is that while the Argentine Republic has a federal system in form, it is tending so strongly toward a unified system in fact, that it is desirable to have such condition recognized in the constitution. This question of the relation of the federal to the unified system of government has been discussed by Argentine publicists for nearly a century. The failure of the provinces to develop a distinctive local life, together with the tendency of the federal government constantly to interfere in local affairs, has prevented the growth of a vigorous federal system. Dr. Rivarola's work brings out these defects with great clearness.

It is true that the views advanced by Dr. Rivarola are not shared by any considerable section of the population, and that there is at the present time no tendency to make any changes in the existing constitutional system. Dr. Rivarola's book, nevertheless, is an interesting study of the actual operation of the Argentine system, and as such is indispensable to every student of Latin-American political institutions.

Ruhl, Arthur. *The Other Americans*. Pp. xi, 321. Price, \$2.00. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons, 1908.

The chapters of this book appeared in Collier's and Scribner's magazines, and contain the observations of a skilled journalist during a prolonged tour through South America. The author's excellent style, his appreciation of the picturesque, combined with a keen sense of humor, make the work delightful reading, and will certainly arouse the interest of many persons to whom South America is at present a closed book. The author could not hope and does not pretend exhaustively to examine any phase of Latin-American institutions, but simply gives the first impressions of a North American during a hurried tour through the leading Latin-American repub-

lies. Judged by this standard, Mr. Ruhl's book is a most suggestive series of notes on Latin-American affairs.

Schouler, James. *Ideals of the Republic.* Pp. xi, 304. Price, \$1.50. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1908.

This volume consists of a collection of lectures given by Dr. Schouler at the Johns Hopkins University during the past two years. It is of especial interest as it forms the valedictory of this distinguished author to the general public.

The preface states that "the purpose of the present volume is to trace out those fundamental ideas, political and social, to which America owes peculiarly her progress and her prosperity, and to consider the application of those ideas to present conditions." In carrying out this plan, Dr. Schouler presents in an interesting and lucid manner the political and social ideas embodied in the early American constitution and bills of rights and traces their subsequent development and present trend. In addition, other subjects treated include the union of the states and centralizing tendencies, the civil service, parties and party spirit and the need of a new federal convention to propose amendments to the constitution. This last paper was first presented as the presidential address before the American Historical Association in 1897, suggesting the idea that has been urged by several prominent political scientists more recently.

The author's presentation of his subject is sane and just, and his views will generally command acceptance. It must be admitted, however, that the treatment is stronger upon the historic side than in its application of these ideals to present-day conditions. Again, the political ideas are more adequately presented than the social ones. The discussion of the struggle between labor and capital and the duty of the government to maintain social equality is presented from the point of view of one who was reared in the school of individualism, and whose philosophy has been only partially modified by recent tendencies, but not sufficiently so as to cause him to favor the modern drift in the direction of paternalism. This volume will prove of value as a helpful historical résumé of the origin and development of the political ideals which have prevailed in this country. Unfortunately there is no index.

Scott, Colin A. *Social Education.* Pp. xi, 300. Price, \$1.25. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1908.

Social education is a term to conjure with, but the realization of a plan which will prove satisfactory for the training of our boys and girls for efficient service in the life of to-day may require the work of years of experiment. In this book the author—a psychologist—approaches the problem from the point of view of the task of the school in preparing children for "effective social service of a self-organized and voluntary character." Efficiency tests are now applied to the work of the schools, but judgments can more easily be formed in regard to the work of the special, trade and professional, than the public school. Furthermore, the work of the public school is so comprehensive as to make the application of rigid tests difficult

while the service of other schools may be easily tested because judged from a narrower point of view.

The author proceeds to discuss three types of schools in which the social spirit has manifested itself; the school organized along monarchical lines, a certain English school being used as an example; the George Junior Republic, in which the principle of self-government dominates; and the Dewey School, with its pronounced social characteristics. The purpose, methods, achievements and limitations of each type are analyzed, and in subsequent chapters the importance of, and some experience in, self-organized group work in the average grade school are treated with ample illustration. In the chapter on Manual Arts many valuable suggestions are given and the social mission of the common school is set forth. Training in leadership, in social effectiveness and in honor are values which it should conserve. In the "Education of the Conscience" the author braves a new theme and charges the school with its measure of responsibility. The methods of school work suggested above would have a distinct value in this connection.

The author indicates the needs of both the school and society and offers the plan of self-organized group work as a partial solution because of its integrating effects as well as its incentives to individual development. In parts of the book, however, it seems that the subject discussed is "Effective Education" rather than "Social Education."

Seager, H. R. *Economics*. Pp. xii, 476. Price, \$1.75. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1909.

One of the most interesting tendencies in technical school instruction is the increasing demand for economic teaching—both theoretical and practical. To meet this, Professor Seager has written a text-book which more briefly sets forth the theories and problems of political economy than is considered adequate for a university lecture course. Though based upon his well-known "Introduction to Economics" appearing six years ago, he has made some decided cuts in his table of contents and condensed the remaining topics for purposes of convenience. His aim is to clarify the theory and to bring the statistical information up to date, thus meeting the necessity of a shorter course for those who are primarily interested in the practical business problems of the day. Though considered by the author as an independent work, it cannot be said to contain anything very novel or radically at variance with views already cited. Its admirable arrangement as an elementary book for students of technical schools is its greatest merit.

Sheldon, Henry C. *Sacerdotalism in the Nineteenth Century*. Pp. ix, 461. Price, \$2.00. New York: Eaton & Mains, 1909.

Professor Sheldon has given us in this volume a concise statement of the systems of faith which exalt the priestly hierarchy, and bases his criticisms of them upon the principle that "so far as a church is controlled by sacerdotalism, it has turned away from the spiritual ideal of Christianity."

The first half of the volume is concerned with the Roman type of sacerdotalism. Ecclesiastical authority, which represents the church as the

infallible organ of truth, is criticised as logically demanding the pre-eminence of the church as a governing power, and consequently the subordination of the state. The development of papal absolutism is traced and the dogma of papal infallibility questioned. In the Greek Church sacerdotalism is of the aristocratic type, investing the ecumenical council with the highest authority, and is shown to fall below the Roman monarchic type in its control.

The Anglo-Catholic or High Church movement is traced in the Church of England. Patristic authority in interpretation and apostolic succession are discussed. The trend of this movement is claimed to be toward a more compact sacerdotalism with an aversion for Protestantism and an inclination to Rome. Less important developments of sacerdotalism are represented by the radical Neo-Lutherans, the Irvingites and the Mormons.

In conclusion the author urges evangelical Protestantism to recognize its great task of maintaining itself against the sacerdotal attempts to subjugate the world to the dominion of priestly sovereignty, which is already menaced by increased intellectual activity. As a work in polemics this volume is generally strong and is of value to the student of the relations of church and state as well as to the theologian.

Sinclair, U., and Williams, M. *Good Health and How We Won It.* Pp. 302. Price, \$1.20. New York: F. A. Stokes Company, 1909.

St. Maur, Kate V. *The Earth's Bounty.* Pp. x, 430. Price \$1.75. New York: Macmillan Company, 1909.

Reserved for later notice.

Towler, W. G. *Socialism in Local Government.* Pp. xiii, 336. Price, \$1.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1909.

This book, a companion volume to "The Case Against Socialism," and, like it, issued by the London Municipal Society, is a sane and dispassionate account of the results of the municipalization of water, gas and electric lighting plants, telephones, tramways, the drink traffic, and various other matters of a like nature by the cities of Great Britain. Statistics and data from recent and reliable sources are presented, to show that for the most part such activities have been highly unsatisfactory, not only when considered from the standpoint of the price and quality of the service rendered, but also from that of the general effect upon industry and the people as a whole. The author admits that "unrestrained private venture is too likely to become tyrannical and contrary to public interest," but advocates a system of control and regulation as the only advisable alternative. Especially interesting is his chapter dealing with "Labor and Politics," wherein he shows the abuse of political power by municipal employees.

Van Rensselaer, Mrs. S. *History of the City of New York in the Seventeenth Century.* 2 vols. Pp. xl, 1173. Price, \$5.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1909.

Reserved for later notice.

War in the Far East. By a military correspondent of the "Times." Pp. 656. Price, \$5.00. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

Reserved for later notice.

Webb, Sidney and Beatrice (editors). *The Minority Report of the Poor Law Commission*. Part I. The Break Up of the Poor Law. Pp. xvii, 601. Part II. The Public Organization of the Labor Market. Pp. xiii, 345. London and New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1909.

It is universally recognized in England, as well as on the outside, that the recent Blue Book containing a report of the Poor Law Commission which, for several years, has been studying the administration of public relief in England, is one of the most important social documents of recent time. The commission found itself divided when it came to the question of recommendations for the improvement of the situation. The majority of the board favored certain modifications of the existing plan, while the minority advocated rather radical sweeping changes.

The volumes now under consideration are a popular edition of the minority report containing the exact text of the report but lacking the references to investigations and authorities cited in the original. Space prohibits any detailed mention of the contents of these volumes, to say nothing of any attempt to estimate the comparative value of the suggestions made by the majority and minority groups, or any attempt to estimate the feasibility of the measures proposed. It must suffice to call attention to the uniform recognition of the failure of the old system to adequately meet the needs of to-day. It is found that in spite of the efforts to abolish outdoor relief, it is widespread; that, in spite of the efforts to keep the able-bodied out of the almshouses, large and probably increasing numbers of able-bodied men and women are therein sheltered; and finally, that along with the existence of this workless population is a steady demand for the employment of children. The minority firmly believes that this situation is too complex and too widespread to be dealt with by any local authorities irrespective of their powers. The gist of the minority report contained in these two volumes is that there must be an organization of the national labor market under a cabinet minister, to be called perhaps the Minister of Labor. The department should be organized in six divisions: (1) The National Labor Exchange, (2) the Trade Insurance Division, (3) the Maintenance and Training Division, (4) the Industrial Regulation Division, (5) the Emigration and Immigration Division, (6) the Statistical Division. To this new department shall be transferred all the functions now performed by the various agencies dealing with the poor.

It is a matter of congratulation that this minority report should be reprinted in this form. No more important volumes can be secured by libraries frequented by students of social problems—unless perchance it is the complete Blue Book itself. No student of American conditions can afford to neglect the evidence here presented or to consider the feasibility, in our minds, of the suggestions offered, for we must clearly recognize that the same problems exist here and that our own system is none too satisfactory.

Weller, Charles F. *Neglected Neighbors*. Pp. 342. Price, \$1.50. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Company, 1909.

The book is divided into two parts, the first of which discusses life in the

alleys; the second, in the tenements. The most notable things about the alley life are its immorality, the adverse surroundings of the children, the insanitation of the alleys, and the undesirable character of the social life there. The alleys are largely inhabited by negroes, and the picture painted by the author of the life there is as soul harrowing as the description of the English factory towns, during the early part of the nineteenth century. The insanitation in the Washington tenements, as depicted, is not exceeded by the worst conditions of New York. From the standpoint of Washington, the picture is not a bright one. Three remedies are offered for the alley condition—condemnation, commercialism and the opening of minor streets.

The remedies advocated for a change in the tenements are the typical ones centering about tenement house legislation. The photographs which fill the book are most excellent, but the descriptions of conditions show a lack of intimacy with the people. They are about things and about people, but they do not interpret sympathetically the alley and tenement humanity. The reading of the book leaves in the mind the impression that the author is guilty of groundless optimism. This criticism is based on his own facts which were gathered in 1905 and confirmed in 1908. During the intervening years, when he and his helpers had supposedly been working for the removal of the conditions, they had, according to his own statements, grown worse rather than better. The book draws a terrible picture, and fails to present any adequate method of relieving its horrors.

Wells, H. G. *First and Last Things*. Pp. 307. Price, \$1.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1908.

It is needless to say of any book written by Mr. Wells that it is interesting. This one is unusually so, because its author has undertaken to set out here without reserve just what he believes, and what is his rule of life. The complete modernness of it all strikes one first; it is utterly skeptical, yet wholly reverent and full of faith; it is intensely serious, yet never too serious, always irradiated with irrepressible humor.

In an introductory section on metaphysics, Mr. Wells pays his compliments to those dried-up persons who believe that they can explain the whole of life in terms of a yardstick and a test tube. Classification is at best only a necessary vice of the human mind, and everything is in the last analysis unique, individual, and hence significant in the scheme of things. Such mysticism grafted on to the tree of modern science yields a rich fruit of faith, and where the author has no reason for his faith other than that he chooses to believe as he does, he is frank enough to say so.

A system of conduct in which secrecy is the greatest sin is no less unusual than one in which man's chief duty is to educate, and firstly and chiefly himself. Of course that duty includes the spreading of socialism, but it is a socialism no more mischievous than "the awakening of a collective consciousness in humanity, a collective will and a collective mind out of which finer individualities may arise forever in a perpetual series of fresh endeavors and fresh achievements for the race." Marriage in something like its present form is a social necessity, yet Mr. Wells has no

harsh condemnation for those individuals who cannot conform exactly to the established standards. His tolerance is large, yet he has a keen perception of the need for law and conformity to it.

Nothing could give a better idea of the charm of the book than the chapter on immortality, in which we read of Stevenson: "If he lives, he lives as I knew him and clothed as I knew him and with his unalterable voice, in a heaven of dædal flowers or a hell of ineffectual flame, he lives, dreaming and talking and explaining, explaining it all very earnestly and preposterously, so I picture him, into the ear of the amused, incredulous principal person in the place." The whole book is a rare refreshment in its frankness, its large, generous faith, its broad tolerance for those who disagree, its hopefulness and outlook.

Williams, Charles D. *A Valid Christianity for To-day.* Pp. 289. Price, \$1.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1909.

Reserved for later notice.

Williams, W. M. J. *The King's Revenue.* Pp. xvi, 221. Price, 6s. London: P. S. King & Son, 1908.

The title of this "Handbook to the Taxes and the Public Revenue" of Great Britain is at first glance misleading, but the author in his introductory chapter gives a clear and historical explanation of the phrase, which is meant to embrace all revenue, both from taxable and non-taxable sources. The volume is a compilation of financial statements and schedules of duties which are annotated and analyzed for the easy comprehension of the layman. A short history of the different indirect taxes laid from time to time is included as well as a careful discussion of the income tax. All revenue is divided into revenue from taxation (which includes customs, excise duties and taxes of all sorts) and non-tax revenue, comprising post-office and telegraph service, crown lands and miscellaneous revenue. The treatment is objective and practical, with no attempt to theorize or compare the various sources of revenue according to taxation principles. Its wealth of legal citation is conveniently arranged, and the mode of subject arrangement makes the volume specially valuable as a reference for students of the problems of national revenue.

Wright, Carroll D. *Outline of Practical Sociology.* Pp. xxvii, 431. Price, \$2.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1909.

The late Dr. Wright's outline of Practical Sociology is now in its seventh edition. It has been again revised with such additions of statistics as were made necessary by the latest material brought out by the census bureau of the United States. The changes in the method of taking the census have made accurate comparisons in some parts difficult because of the inclusion in 1900 of the white persons in the Indian Territory, Indians on reservations and the population of Alaska and Hawaii. There are also additions made to the general bibliography and to the lists of references at the heads of chapters. With these exceptions, the text remains the same.

The chief subjects treated are the basis of practical sociology; units of

social organization—political and social; questions of population—immigration, urban and rural population; social problems of city life; questions of the family—marriage and divorce, education, employment of women and children; the labor system, social well being—wealth and poverty; defense of society—criminology, the punishment of crime and the liquor question. There are numerous maps, diagrams and tables throughout the book which make available the results of the best statistical researches on each subject.

REVIEWS.

Allen, William H. *Civics and Health*. Pp. xl, 411. Boston: Ginn & Co. 1909.

The steady advance of the medical world in the understanding of disease has been accompanied by an increase in popular demand for elimination of its causes. No subject is to-day of wider interest than public health.

As a graduate student at the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Allen studied rural sanitary administration. Later as head of the State Charities Aid Association of New Jersey, and as head of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor of New York City, he came into immediate and constant contact with many phases of the health problem. More recently as the secretary of the Bureau of Municipal Research he has dealt with the question of civic control and efficiency. The reputation justly gained from his earlier work is well maintained in this volume.

He begins by defining the "health rights" of a community and finds the best index thereto in the physical welfare of school children. In the next section he discusses means for studying school children and developing them physically. Part III deals with the measures adopted at home and abroad to meet the ends revealed, while Part IV describes the necessary official machinery.

In the last section Dr. Allen discusses the method of teaching health lessons. His emphasis on the necessity of truth in dealing with problems of alcoholism, the avoidance of exaggeration, is very timely. His suggestions as to effective measures deserve attention. This is a most readable book, of great value to any public-spirited citizen. There are many good illustrations.

CARL KELSEY.

University of Pennsylvania.

Angier, A. C. *The Far East Revisited*. Pp. xiv, 364. Price, 10s. 6d. London: Witherby & Co., 1908.

Millard, Thomas F. *America and the Far Eastern Question*. Pp. xxiv, 576. Price, \$4.00. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co., 1909. Both of these authors are especially qualified to discuss the problems of the Far East and have brought together important material showing the eco-